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Admiralty-Office, November 9, 1793.

THE Diſpatches, of which the following are Copies and Extract, were this Day received by Philip Stephens, Eſq; from the Right Honorable Vice-Admiral Lord Hood, Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in the Mediterranean.

Victory, Toulon Road, October 6, 1793.

SIR,

I Have the Honor to deſire you will be pleaſed to offer to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty my ſincere Congratulations on a very brilliant and complete Victory obtained over the Enemy the 1ſt Inſtant, upon the Heights of Pharon. The Britiſh and Piedmonteſe Troops compoſed the Column under Lord Mulgrave, and led the Way; but his Lordſhip gives full Credit to the Spirit and Exertion of the Troops of every Nation, and is loud in the Praiſe of the Neapolitans, who greatly diſtinguiſhed themſelves. I tranſmit, for their Lordſhips Information, a Duplicate of the Order his Lordſhip gave out next Morning, with an Account of the Killed and Wounded. The Action was ſhort, but hot. The Enemy had upon the Heights from 1800 to 2000 Men, the Flower of the Eaſtern Army, not a fourth Part of which, we are well informed, ever returned to Head Quarters; for what did not fall by the Bullet or Bayonet, broke their Necks in tumbling headlong over the Precipices in their Flight. In the Night of the 30th a very important Poſt, above Fort Pharon, was ſurprized and taken; the Repoſſeſſing of which being of ſo much Conſequence, an Attempt was immediately reſolved upon; and, in order to enable Lord Mulgrave, General Gravina and Governor Elphinſtone, with the reſpective Columns under their Commands, to go out with the greater Force, I undertook the Care of Toulon and Fort La Malgue, and had a ſufficient Number of good Men on Shore, within Two Hours after receiving Notice of the ſad Diſaſter.

I am ſorry to inform their Lordſhips of that gallant and able Officer, General Gravina, being wounded in the Leg; and although there is no Doubt (as Dr. Harneſs aſſures me, who has the Care of him) of his doing perfectly well, he will probably be confined ſome Time, as the Ball is lodged between the Two Bones.

His Majeſty's Ship Coluſſus returned to me, on the 24th, from Cagliari, and brought 350 good Troops; and I expect 800 more from Conti, in Three or Four Days. The Second Diviſion of Neapolitans, conſiſting of 2000, arrived laſt Night, and the laſt 2000 were to leave Naples Yeſterday. His Sicilian Majeſty has manifeſted the greateſt Readineſs and Zeal in fulfilling the Treaty, and has confided his Ships and Troops ſolely to my Diſpoſal, which His Majeſty has made known to me from under his own Hand.

I have good Reaſon to expect General O'Hara will be here in a very few Days, with 12 or 1500 Men from Gibraltar: He will be welcome to us. I have the Honor to be,

SIR,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

HOOD.

Philip Stephens, Eſq;

BRigadier General Lord Mulgrave takes the earlieſt Opportunity to return his moſt ſincere Thanks, and to offer the Tribute of his warmeſt Approbation to Captain Moncrief and the Britiſh Officers and Soldiers, as well as to Colonel Faraſs, Lieutenant-Colonel the Chevalier de Revel, to Major St. Etienne, and the Officers and Soldiers of the Sardinian Troops who compoſed his Column, and were moſt immediately under his Command in the Attack of the Enemy's Poſt Yeſterday. Lord Mulgrave is at a Loſs to expreſs his Senſe of the intrepid Spirit with which the Officers and Men

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Men encountered Danger, and of the Patience and Fortitude with which they ſuffered Fatigue, Hunger, Thirſt, and the unavoidable Inconveniencies attending the difficult and preſſing Service to which they were ſuddenly called.

Lord Mulgrave begs alſo to take the Opportunity of giving his Tribute of Applauſe to the daring and judicious Conduct, and to the important and effectual Services rendered by Serjeant Moreno, of the Spaniſh Marine Corps, who, accompanied by Three brave Soldiers of his Corps, with infinite Skill and Gallantry, traced the Line of March of the Right Column to within Piſtol Shot of the Enemy's advanced Guard. Lord Mulgrave begs alſo to be allowed, with great Reſpect, to bear Teſtimony of the able Conduct of General Gravina, Brigadier Skirds, Brigadier-General Pignatelli, and to the Gallantry of the Officers and Soldiers under the Command of thoſe Generals, and moſt particularly to the Neapolitan Grenadiers, whoſe well-directed Fire, and ſteady Approach on the Left of the Enemy's Poſition, tended ſo much to the Succeſs of the Day. Lord Mulgrave has received ſuch Reports from Governor Elphinſtone of the ſteady, active and gallant Conduct of the Britiſh Officers and Soldiers and Seamen, of the Spaniſh Officers and Soldiers, and of the Regiment of Royal Louis, under the Command of Colonel Count de Porto of the Regiment of Majorca, who acted on the Side of Fort Faron, and were not immediately within his View, as induces him to beg their Acceptance of his ſincere Thanks for the timely and effectual Diverſion they made in Favour of the other Attack.

Lord Mulgrave begs Leave, on this Occaſion, to expreſs his grateful Senſe of the friendly and important Aſſiſtance he has received, in many difficult Moments, from Mr. Graham; and to add his Tribute of Praiſe to the general Voice of all the Britiſh and Piedmonteſe Officers of his Column, who ſaw, with ſo much Pleaſure and Applauſe, the gallant Example which Mr. Graham ſet to the whole Column in the foremoſt Point of every Attack.

Lord Mulgrave aſſures his Fellow Soldiers of the different Nations which compoſe the Army of Toulon, that the general good Conduct, of which he was Yeſterday a Witneſs, can never be effaced from his Memory.

(Signed) MULGRAVE, Brig. Gen.

Return of the Killed, Wounded and Miſſing at the Taking of Pharon Redoubt, the 1ſt of October, 1793.

Britiſh. 1 Serjeant, 1 Private, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 3 Corporals, 27 Privates, wounded.
Spaniſh. 1 Field Officer, 3 Privates, wounded.
Sardinian. 1 Captain, 4 Privates, killed; 1 Field Officer, 2 Captains, 2 Subalterns, 2 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, 13 Privates, wounded.
Neapolitan. 1 Serjeant, 12 Privates, wounded.

Officers Names killed.

Sardinian. Captain Le Chevalier Fabar.

Officers Names wounded.

Britiſh. Captain O'Dogherty, 69th Regiment; Lieutenant Carter of the Marines.
Spaniſh. Brigadier-General Admiral Gravina.
Sardinian. Major and Commandant Monſieur Le Chevalier de St. Etienne; Captain Monſieur Le Chevalier Grondona; Captain Monſieur De Torricella; Lieutenant Monſieur Le Chevalier De Blanc; Lieutenant Monſieur Le Chevalier Cerutti.

Miſſing.

Britiſh. 2 Privates.

Priſoners taken.

1 Captain; 47 Privates.

The Enemy's Loſs is ſuppoſed to have been about 1500 killed, wounded and taken Priſoners.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Hood to Mr. Stephens, dated Victory, Toulon Road, October 6, 1793.

SIR,

I Beg you will be pleaſed to make known to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that, upon receiving a preſſing Requeſt from General Paoli for Aſſiſtance, and informing me at the ſame Time that even the Appearance of a few Ships would very eſſentially ſerve him, provided it ſhould not be judged expedient to make an Attack by them on any of the Forts, I therefore determined to ſend Three Ships of the Line and Two Frigates to him, and, as the Seaſon was too far advanced for a Second Rate to go on that Coaſt, I eſtabliſhed Captain Linzee as a Commodore, appointed Captain Woodley his Captain, and gave an Order to Lord Amelius Beauclerk to command the Nemeſis.

Alcide, in the Gulph of St. Florenze, October 1, 1793.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordſhip, that being joined by the Ardent on the 21ſt Ult. and it being deemed practicable to make an Attack by Sea upon the Tower and Redoubt of Fornili, (a Poſt at the Diſtance of Two Miles oppoſite the Town of Florenze) I immediately gave the neceſſary Orders for the Squadron to act, whenever the Wind was ſufficiently ſteady for that Purpoſe. On the 24th the Courageux joined, with Proviſions from Leghorn; and on the Night of the 27th the Launches of the Squadron cut out a Veſſel, which has ſince been converted into a Gun-Boat. Having made ſeveral Attempts (between the 21ſt and 30th Ult.) to attack the above Poſts, which were always fruſtrated by the Wind dying away as ſoon as I drew into the Gulph; and Experience having pointed out the Improbability of the Wind's blowing ſteady in a Gulph of ſuch Depth, and ſurrounded by Mountains of conſiderable Height, it was deemed expedient to execute my Intentions the following Morning, by warping the Ardent, during the Night, into a Situation from whence ſhe could not only annoy the Redoubt, but cover the Approach of the Squadron. Captain Sutton placed his Ship with as much Judgment and Preciſion as if the Service had been executed during the Day, and at Half paſt Three A. M. opened a Fire, which was kept up without Intermiſſion till near Eight o'Clock. By Four o'Clock the Alcide was in a Situation to open her Battery on the Enemy's Works, but being too cloſe to the Ardent, and a Flaw of Wind filling the Sails, endangered her ſhooting on the Rocks, before ſhe could be anchored with Security. The Sails were inſtantly thrown aback, and Boats were employed, towing, to extricate her from this Difficulty. Captain Mathews, obſerving the Alcide's Situation, very gallantly ſhot under her Stern, to cover her, and occupied the Station I had intended to anchor in. As the Situation of the Courageux prevented the Alcide from opening her Fire, except at Intervals, I ordered Captain Wolſeley to carry out Warps, to move us into a more eligible Situation; which Ser-

vice

vice was executed with great Alacrity, and a ſpirited Fire again opened on the Enemy's Poſts.

Although a cloſe and powerful Cannonade had been kept up by the Squadron till a Quarter before Eight, no viſible Impreſſion was made; and Captain Sutton having reported the Ardent was much damaged, and that, in his Opinion, there was no Proſpect of Succeſs; and Captain Woodley (who had been on board the Courageux, to enquire into the State of that Ship) having brought a ſimilar Report from Captain Mathews, who, as well as Captain Wolſeley and himſelf, agreed in the above Opinion, I judged it adviſeable to make the Signal for diſcontinuing the Attack.

The Alcide is not materially damaged in her Maſts or Rigging, but the Ardent and Courageux have ſuffered conſiderably in both, from being expoſed to the raking Fire of the Town of Florenze, though every Information had aſſured me the Diſtance from that Place was too great for Guns to have any Effect.

Our Failure is not only to be imputed to the falſe Intelligence reſpecting the Range of Cannon from the Town of Florenze, but to the Want of Ardor on the Part of the Corſicans, who had faithfully promiſed to ſtorm the Poſts on the Land Side, though they never made the ſmalleſt Movement to effect that Service during the Action. I incloſe a Liſt of the Killed and Wounded, and of the Artillery oppoſed to the Squadron; and am happy in teſtifying my warmeſt Approbation of the gallant Manner in which every Officer and Man employed on this Occaſion conducted himſelf. I am ſorry to find Mr. Sheills, Firſt Lieutenant of the Courageux, is amongſt the Number killed, and have appointed Mr. Peter Hunt, a very deſerving young Man, to act as Junior Lieutenant of that Ship, till your Lordſhip's Pleaſure is known.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

ROB. LINZEE.

A Liſt of the Killed and Wounded on board the different Ships of the Squadron under my Command.

Ardent. Mr. John Martin, Midſhipman, 13 Seamen, killed; 17 Seamen wounded.
Alcide. 9 Seamen wounded.
Courageux. Mr. Ludlow Sheills, Firſt Lieutenant, 1 Seaman, killed; Mr. William Henry Daniel, Second Lieutenant, 12 Seamen, wounded.

Alcide, Oct. 1, 1793. ROB. LINZEE.

Liſt of Artillery employed in the different Poſts acting againſt the Squadron.

In the Redoubt of Fornili. 4 Twenty-four Pounders, 2 Mortars.
On the Tower of Fornili. 2 Eight Pounders.
On a Height near Ditto. 1 Four Pounder.
At the Town of Florenze (ſaid to be out of Range.) 9 Twenty-four Pounders, 4 Mortars.

Alcide, Oct. 1, 1793.

Lord Hood.

Victory, Toulon Road, October 13, 1793.

SIR,

I Have the Honor to deſire you will acquaint the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that a very ſucceſsful Sortie was made in the Night of the 9th, and herewith tranſmit Captain Brereton's Account of it to Lord Mulgrave. But the Enemy has ſince erected another Battery, about Two Hundred Yards to the Southward of the one deſtroyed, from which they have fired heavy Cannon and Shells all Yeſterday, and are now doing ſo, but as yet have done us very little Miſchief.

I have the Honor to be,
SIR,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
HOOD.

Philip Stephens, Eſq;

Fort Mulgrave, Hauteur de Graſſe
October 9, 1793.

MY LORD,

AGreeable to your Lordſhip's Orders, and Arrangements made for carrying them into Execution Yeſterday Morning, at Half paſt Twelve o'Clock at Night we moved from this Poſt; and, having formed a Junction in the Bottom with the Marines and Piedmonteſe from the Poſt of Cepet, we marched off from our Right in One Column, in order to inſure the greater Regularity in a Night Attack: Our March to the Top of the Height, where the new erected Batteries of the Enemy had been conſtructed, was performed with all poſſible Order and Expedition; the Troops obſerving the greateſt Silence, by which, with the Aid of the French Deſerter, who anſwered the Centinels of the Enemy as we paſſed them, our advanced Party arrived at the Entrance into their Firſt Battery, perfectly undiſcovered: The firſt Centry having been put to Death, the advanced Party, compoſed of the Grenadiers and Light Infantry of the Line of Britiſh, under the Command of Captain Stewart of the 25th Regiment, very gallantly ruſhed in, and put every Man to the Bayonet that oppoſed them.

The Remainder of the Enemy that could get off retired to their Second Battery, and, though moſt rapidly purſued, made a Sort of Stand; but the greater Part of the Detachment by this Time having taken different Poſitions of Attack, the Enemy were ſoon routed in all Quarters, and, in a Quarter of an Hour after, we made ourſelves Maſters of all their Batteries on this Height, and the Ordnance mounted thereon. In the Firſt Battery they had mounted Two Twenty-four Pounders on Garriſon Carriages; on the Second Battery they had One fine Braſs Twenty-four Pounder, mounted on a high Travelling Carriage, and Two ſmaller Guns; and in a Third Battery was mounted Two Thirteen Inch Mortars, with a great deal of Ammunition, ſuitable for their different Pieces of Ordnance. On the Road we found One light Travelling Six Pounder. Immediately as the Enemy retired and ceaſed firing, I poſted the Troops round the Center of the Hill, and placed Guards at the leading Avenues to it, while Lieutenant Serocold of the Navy, with the Sailors, &c. under his Directions, ſet to work in deſtroying theſe different Pieces of Ordnance, by ſpiking the Touch-Holes of the Guns and Mortars, and ramming Balls into the Guns, breaking up their Carriages, and deſtroying their Ammunition. Had it been poſſible to have carried off any Part of the above Guns, &c. it ſhould have been done; but, from the Precipices we were neceſſarily obliged to deſcend, and the broken narrow Paths we had Occaſion to paſs, in order to avoid expoſing ourſelves by Day-Light to the Fire of Two heavy Batteries of the Enemy at the Windmills, I found it was impracticable even to carry off the Field Piece; neither did I think it right to hazard remaining with the Detachment (which did not exceed 408) on the Height where the Batteries were erected, there being no Cover in the Rear, and the Force of the Enemy immediately in our Neighbourhood on Heights above us equal to